NEW-YORK TRIBUNE.

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NEW-YORK WEERLY TRIBUNE

VERY LANGE PAPER FOR THE COUNTRY is pubphed every State day Moranay, at the low price of \$2 per
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THE NEW-YORK TRIBUNE

California, Gregon, and the Sandwick Islands. by published on the departure of mach Mail Section to Chagres. Price of cents pur copy.

Chagres. Price of cents pur copy.

NEW-YORK TRIBUNE.

WATER-CURE CONVENTION.

Organization of the "American Hygienic and Hydroputhic Association of Physicians and Surgeous."

The friends of Hydropathy as a remedial agent, met in Convention at Hope Chapel yesterday morn ing, for the purpose of organizing a distinct Acao cistion. About twenty Hydropathic practitioners were present, and the formation of the new associ ation was speedily consummated, under the title of the "American Hygienic and Hydropathic Association of Physicians and Surgeons."

The morning session commenced at 10 o'clock, and was called to order by Dr. HANILTON; after which Dr. JOEL SHEW was called to the chair as President of the Convention, assisted by Dr's. Wilmarth and Foster as Vice-Presidents; and Dr's. T. L. Nichols and L. Reuben as Secretaries.

The Convention reassembled at 3 P. M., and completed the organization of the new society by the adoption of a constitution, &c. The leading fea tire of the provisions of the constitution is, that more are to be hereafter admitted to membership without a certificate of a regular medical educaties, and who are also required to present proofs of me year's practice of Hydropathy.

-The following gentlemen were elected Officers of the Association for the ensuing year:

Pressurer—Dr. R. T. Tráli, New York,
COMMITTERS ON SPECIAL SUSPECTS.
On Hypirne—Drs. R. S. Houghou, New-York; E. A.
Kitreege, Bonon, and Hubbard Foster of Lowell, Mass.
On Hydropathy—Drs. S. O. Glesson, Corrison Go. N. Y.;
D. Willhard, Mass. and T. G. Guyle, Georgia.
On Credentials and Qualifications—Drs. Juel Shaw, New-Trak; Wes. A. Hambiton, Saratoga; and N. Bedoriva, Lebsoon, N. Y.

A Committee, consisting of Drs. Nichols, Houghton and Shew, was appointed to prepare the Ad-

dress of the Convention to the Public. The Orator of the next year is Dr. S. O. GLEA-

sos. Substitute, Dr. NICHOLS of this City.

The next meeting of the Association (its first analversary) will be called by the Executive Committee, by whom the time and place are to be ap-

At the Evening Sussion, addresses were delivered by Drs. R. S. HOUGHTON and T. L. NICHOLS, and there was a very fair attendance of the friends of the project. The Chair was taken at 8 o'clock, by Dr. SHEW, who introduced to the audience Dr. Housevon, the first speaker of the evening. Dr. be continued success of Hy tropathy, and the happy results promised by the formation of the new Association. In entering upon his subject. he first took occasion to except to certain expressions by Dr. John C. Warren, in his Valedictory Address, as retiring President of the late Convention at Cincianati. A passage was quoted from the report of the Cincinnati Gazette, wherein Dr. Warren is reported as expressing his regret that so valuable an agent (Water.) should have become affiliated in this country with one of the most remarkable medical fictions, which any country has ever produced. This position was earnestly combated by the speaker. He bore down, also, on Dr. Oliver Wendell Holmes, of Boston, for a granitous fling at the "Silesian Boor." Passing on, he went into the errors of the old fash. kned Allopathic school without gloves. A mar meets an accident in the streets of New-York meets an accident in the streets of New-York; the crowd gather round and clamor for blood-letting; and to oblige them, the Doctor lets the blood. Then, with an ominous shake of the head, he looks with much sympathy on the dying suffere. The newspapers catch the incident—chronice the visitation of the humane physician, and say that the man insisted upon dying, notwithstanding 'the best medical assistance.' Allopathists may rest assured that if they yield to the clamors of the ignorant and superstitious, a great clamers of the ignorant and superstitious, a great part of that ignorance and superstition must be sected back upon themselves, and become a part their system. There is no stand still for a mediieflected back upon themselves, and become a part it that system. There is no stand still for a medical man. He must keep advancing; or he becomes, by and by, the miserable being known as a 'round ne Doctor'. Regarding the employment of Water as a medicinal agent, the speaker disclaimed, for his fellow practitioners, the assumption that there is no remedial agent equally as effications as Water. They do, however, believe that it is one of the best and most powerful. In fevers, water has been proved to be the easiest and most effectaal curative agent. The Water treatment judicously applied, is the best remedy in violent fevers and all complaints of an inflammatory nature. He concluded by alluding to the great want of educoncluded by alluding to the great want of edu-cated Physicians, to conduct the Water-Treatment

Dr. Nichols of this City, next addressed the aufience. He proposed to take a glance at Society, in relation to Medicine, Health and Physicians -The first physicians were worshipped; those of the present day are held in high estimation as the benefactors of the buman race. He was willing to pay them due respect for benevolence and learning, but be purposed glancing at the results attained by their three centuries of experience. He went on to examine the causes of the great mortality of places with the South could the North change places with the South core, since interest acey would also change opin-position that increase acey would also change opin-position that increase ace at once abolished with justification of the Slave States; the end increase ace or safety to the Slave States; the end increase ace of the slave States. The Report depicts at some length the horrors that would follow under a consciption. New-York last year. Showing the mortality of 1849 to have been 23,000, he went on to der strate that not more than one in each hundred had

died a natural Death. Nature intended that an and should die only as the tree dies. Deducting se thousand from the enormous aggregate for the ecurrence of accidents, he struck a total of 22,000 And this with an array of six hundred to sthousand Doctors, busily applying their studious ship to arrest the progress of disease and death—But they do not succeed in these codeavors. There

NEW-YORK DAILY TRIBUNE.

VOL. X NO 2864.

are four bundred apothecaries, with an array of

olerks. At this proves that there is something all wrong. This science of Medicine is a false science. These physicians do not succeed in their efforts to ogood—do not prevent the aggregate of this sickness and mortality. He believed that a great part

of all this sickness is due to those four hundred drug shops on our street-corners. The speaker

closed with an animated delineation of the beau-ties of the Water Cure system, and prophesied its trium; bant success—provided its friends stand firm, and the objects of this new Association are

At 10 o'clock, the meeting adjourned and the

Convention was at an end. The proceedings were

marked by much good feeling and hearty devotion,

and there was an evident disposition to forward

A CARD FROM N. P. WILLIS

To the Editor of The Tribune:

Bir: To correct some few of the gross mis-state.

ments relative to the assault of Mr. Forrest upon myself, perhaps you will intuine me by making

room for the following copy of one of the affidavits

taken from an eye-witness to-day. I do not give the

name of the gentleman, because he wishes to avoid

publicity till the trial of the case makes it necessa-

ry; but I will show the certified affidavit to your.

self, as sworn to, when you please. The following

down I ran by immediately and say air, Porrest on the Mills with some weapon while he was down, and hold him down by the collar while he did so. Mr. Willis only attempted to rise, and said, "Take him off," but make no other exclamation that I heard. Before Mr. Willis got to his feet the Police officers had taken Mr. Forrest into cise.

I need add no comment on the above, except to

request your readers to compare this evidence of a

witness no way interested, with the statement or

one of Mr. Forrest's two accomplices, which are

thorough contempt which all respectable persons

feel for their actions they would be less fond of

publishing their names in the public prints. How

Mr. Forrest or his friend can reconcile his lamb like submission to the indignities which he says Mr

Jamison heaped upon him, saying not a word when he discovered (as he thought) that person in an important the discovered and he discovered has he thought) that person in an important him as a friend, and after finding in his wife's possession a letter which he thinks, or pretends to think, proves criminality between them, takes no further notice of it than to make it the subject of

wife, and possesses one spark of manbood, why did he pass by the able-bodied, full-sized Mr. Jam-ison, whom he believes he caught in delictu, and

select only a woman, and a man half his size, and against whom he had no proof, for the object of his vengeance. The whole matter is so brutal and so concardly that it can be excused only on the ground of insanity, and that can only explain the outregeous conduct which has so much astonished and discusted all respectable persons for months rest.

disgusted all respectable persons, for months past, throughout this whole difficulty. Unfortunately, that excuse cannot be extended to the pimps and

panders who are striving for notoriety through his

neans.
As to Mr. Willis, whatever may be the estimate

in which some persons hold him, his conduct throughoutshis whole matter has been that of a gentleman. The brutality of such men as have

disgraced themselves by this cowardly attack on him, has only served to make friends for him. If

the object of all this is to create excitement unfa-vorable to Mrs. Forrest, and to identify her as far as possible with Mr. Willis, as seems probable, it

now be found a reasonable person who believes a word of the slander that has been uttered against her.

A CITIZEN OF NEW-YORK.

CITY ITEMS.

PRINTERS' FESTIVAL .- The affair at the Taber-

nacle was just the thing last night. We have a

Loco Foco Convention .- The Convention met

last night for the purpose of hearing the Report of

the Committee to prepare a plan of Union. Loren-

zo B. Shepherd, Esq. was in the Chair. The con-

tested seat from the VIIth District of the Eleventh

Ward was awarded to Mr. Cook. The Report of

a majority of the Committee was then read: it

was understood that six members approved and

one dissented from the report. This report as-

cribed the defeats and the disunion of the party

to the Slavery question-a question that should

never have been introduced at all. They con-

clude that future harmony depends upon an

entire willingness to allow every Democrat

to entertain his own views on Slavery, if he

supports the regular nominees of the party. They

say Slavery in the States is entirely under State

control, but that free expression of opinion on the

right or propriety of Slavery never can and never

should be suppressed; but there is a wide differ

ence between the rational opinion of sober men and

that of the fanatics either of the North or the South.

They agree that Slavery is repugnant to the hu

man heart, and injurious to the interests of labor.

But three millions of slaves cannot be set free

without danger. The South must be met by argu-

ment, and not in that spirit which would dissolve

he Union. To dissolve the Union would be to a-

danger Liberty throughout the world. The mo

ment we divide, the struggle for supremacy will.

begin. They think that could the North change

ascribed 'o a higher power than mere prajudice

ecommends to discountenance those who propose abolition and equal rights to Slaves; that we wait

report, but cannot print it this morning.

most signally failed, for there cannot certainly w be found a reasonable person who believes a

Sworn before me, this 19th day of June, 1850.

S. L. H. WARD, Commissioner of Deeds, &c.

the objects of the new Association.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, JUNE 20, 1850.

will be found under the appropriate head in another

ANOTHER PRACAS.-We understand that a fra-

There were only twelve persons arrested

for assault and battery; about ten for stealing; one

for assault with intent to kill; and one for running

THE LEAD-PIPE AND SHOT MANUFACTURERS OF

THE CITY -The resources and extent of the Manu-

facturing Industry of our City cannot be properly

conceived without a personal examination of some of the large establishments which aid so materially

in building up the Commercial name and prosperity

of the Metropolis. We looked, a day or two since

through the extensive Lead Works of Messrs.

Thos. O. Le Roy & Co. and were forcibly impress-

ed, not less by the immense and rapidly increasing extent of their business, than by the perfect sys-

tem with which all its operations are conducted .--

Their establishment occupies two lots, in the heart

of the business section of the City-Nos. 261 and

263 Water st. a door or two from Peck-slip; and is

entirely devoted to the manufacture of Lead Pipe,

Block-Tin Pipe, (a new article,) Sheet Load, Drop-

Shot and compressed Buck Shot, and Balls-all carried on within the same building. The partners

in the firm are Thomas O. Le Roy and David Smith,

who have been in the business four years. They are

far the largest consumers of Pig-Lead in the United

States-employing in the various branches of their mann-facture more than Eight Millions pound per annum. They

performed by steam power. The Shot is manufactured up-

on an entirely new plan, recently patented by Mr. Smith is this country and Europe. The principle involved is the ap-

plication of an artificial current of air to the descending Shot-by which means the great hight hitherto desired it

dispensible in this manufacture is altogether obviated; as the hight of an ordinary three-story store, with a triding out-lay, is amply sufficient under this improved method. The

work is accomplished by sending an artificial current of air

up a flue, down which the shot are dropping, thus making

the falling shot come in contact with as many or more par ticles of air in passing down forty feet, as they would falling

through two hundred and fifty feet of stagnant air, in a high tower; and being but a mere appendage to the L-md-Pipe and thot-Lead machinery, enables the proprietors of the

establishment to reduce the prices and dety competition.

The labor of making the shot, as before mentioned, is pe

formed almost entirely by steam machinery; two men be

formed aimost entirely by seam macinary; two heat de-ing employed above to meit and pour the metal, and one men and two boys below completing the subsequent pro-cesses of screening, weighing and bagging the different sizes. It is believed that, with present facilities, the estab-llabment can manufacture a sufficient supply of Shot for the whole United States. A part of the second-story of the

store is devoted to the machinery for making the Compressed Builets. These are made of all sizes struck from

Cold Lend, with great rapidity, and most beautifully perfe

-and here are elso made the cup-balls for Jenninge's Patest rifle; the new gun which struck down the Spanish

The Pipe machine is driven night and day—adouble set of hands relieving each other alternately night and morning.—
The process is exceedingly elimpic and mas velously expeditions, and the Pipe is of exceilent quality. The Block-Tin pipe is something long demanded in the Arts, and we be-

lieve has never been produced elsewhere. Its great superiority over other materials for soda fountains, water-pipes

and other uses, or where chemical agencies are at work,

are warranted pure Tip, and can be produced at a cost very

ittle exceeding that of the common lead-olps. Formed of a metal so thoroughly pure and simple, they are entirely free from the objections urged against the leaden pipe.—When the advantages of this new plan are properly under-

ments have recently been made to test the strength of the

Tin-pipes, the results of which were entirely satisfactory-

Being subjected to an enormous hydraulic pressure, the

er, but broke only at four thousand pounds to the squar

incb. This unparalleled degree of tenacity, quite unattainable in lead-pipe, combined with the purity of the material.

are the strongest recommendations of the improvement.

We understand that the members of the

various Societies of German Amateur Vocalists,

who have attended the Festival just held at Phila-

delphis, are perfectly delighted with the cordial

and boundless hospitality of their reception, which

has indeed been worthy the City of Brotherly Love.

the Consecration of St. Paul's Chapel, Morrisania, which may be found in to-day's Tribune. The ceremonies of Con-

secration will take place on Saturday, and will be followed by a Fair in aid of the Chapel on Tuesday and Wednesday

BROOKLYN ITEMS.

have this valuable publication on our table. It is

just what every resident of the City of Brooklyn

wants and what they will doubtless forthwith pro-

cure. It contains the usual Alphabetical List of

names, extending to nearly 400 pages; and in an

appendix the usual information-Banks, Public of

ficers. Societies, Streets, &c. &c. embracing all

needful information in regard to Brooklyn affairs .-

CHURCH OF THE RESTORATION .- This edifice is

to be dedicated on Tuesday, July 2, at 3 | P. M.

The interior is remarkable for the light and airy

style of its finish; and while it has all the beauty

and elaborateness of the Gothic architecture, it has

none of its gloom. The pulpit and organ gallery

are gems. The finishing portions of the work are

drawing rapidly to completion. The upholsterers

are engaged upon the pews, and the organ is go-

FIRE.-A fire broke out in a small dwelling in

Walworth st. Seventh Ward, on Tuesday after-

noon. The dwelling was destroyed, and also a car-

MILITARY .- The "Emmet Guards," a new in

fantry organization, attached to the Fourteenth

career on Tuesday, by an afternoon parade, in ful

uniform. The dress is very nearly that of the

United States Army. The Emmet Guards are

PRIVATE SALE .- The property known as the

Freeman Building," situated on Fulton-st. oppo-

site the City Hall, was sold yesterday at private

sale by E. Lott, auctioneer. The name of the

purchaser is Bacon. The property brought \$12,500.

Guards, Capt. Graham, proceeded to East New

York yesterday for cavalry practice. They are

CAVALRY PRACTICE.—The Ringgold Horse

sent, Col. Crooke, entered upon their publi

penter's shop adjoining.

commanded by Capt S. A. Dodge.

(Office 41 Fulton-st.)

HEARNE'S BROOKLYN CITY DIRECTORY .- We

We call attention to an advertisement of

lancers in the late Cardenas Gunpowder Plot.

lay, is amply sufficient under this improved method.

employ only about 30 men and boys, most of the labor b

away with a horse. Moral night!

FOR LIVERPOOL.-The Royal Mail Steamship, whole of the African race. They say the true work whole of the African race. They say the true work of the philanthropist is to secure the greatest good to the greatest number; that Northerners should stay at home and take care of their own labor.— The Report says Congress has no power over America, Capt Sh nnon, sailed at her regular hour to day, with 103 passengers, whose names

The Report says Congress has no power over State Slavery; that its power over State Slavery; that its power over Slavery in the Territories is a controverted point, on which democrats may honestly differ. A great principle in the democratic mind was that to the people belong all legislative power; they would therefore leave the slavery question to be actiled by the people of the territories themselves. They think the South is wrong in claiming that Slavery should be carried into all territories—that they make no concession when they allow the people to decide for themselves—they must know that Slavery is opposed to the spirit of the age. The report then appeals to the North for harmony, so that the party may be restored to power. Deeming Slavery an inextorable necessity, designed, it may be for some great good, they deem Northern interference wrong; but Slavery will be abolished in time—all admit it to be wrong. Wellive in a wonderful age; conservation is being uprooted, sometimes drowned in a sea of blood; Slavery is conservative, but we should be careful that, in attempting to remove it, no electric shock be sustained by the body politic. They, therefore, conclude to leave Slavery in Territories to the people—that if Congress have cas of a less severe character than that which recently took place in Washington Parade ground, occurred yesterday in Duane-st. between a well known German Republican of this City and the editor of a German Loco Foco newspaper. words, growing out of some old affairs, led to blows, which led to black eyes, though not to any more serious personal is jury, when the hostilities were brought to a close, probably not to be resumed elsewhere. A MORAL NIGHT -- If the Police returns are a true criterion by which to judge of the morality New-York, last night may be justly placed amon the mest moral of the year. No sujcides, assuall or accidents to record! [Eve. Post, 19th.

no electric shoca be sustained by the body poli-tic. They, therefore, conclude to leave Slavery in Territories to the people—that if Congress have the power to legislate thereon they ought not to exercise it—that all new States should be forthwith admitted without restriction. No one, they say, doubts the admission of California; in Utah and New Mexico slavery will not appliable as. They New-Mexico slavery will not probably go. They deplore slavery in the District of Columbia; Congress has full power there, but should not act except as the people ask. These opinions, they say are not to favor any public man, however they is a copy of it:

I was sitting on a bench in Washington square on the alternoon of June 17, at about 6 P. M. perhaps twenty yards from where Mr. Forrest assumed Mr. Willis. I had observed a gentleman, a few minutes before the affair occurred, who afterwards turned out to be Mr. Forrest, and noticed that he stood by a tree, near the gate, which is a few yards from Mr. Willis a house. Mr. Forrest steing on the side of the tree toward where I sat, the tree was between him and Mr. Willis I saw Mr. Willis enser the square, and when he had plassed where Mr. Forrest stood, and had walked perhaps thirty yards beyond the tree limited which Mr. Forrest stood, Mr. Forrest stood in the Mr. Willis and the walked perhaps the first thou published to over take him. He walked rapidly at first thou published to use our, and, on coming up with Mr. Willis, Roosed him down I ran up immediately and saw Mr. Forrest back Mr. Willis with some weapon while he was down, and hold the down to the collegia while he did so. Mr. Willis only the down to the collegia while he did so. Mr. Willis only may agree with the opinions of any pro Democrat. The tariff is next taken; at

they stick to low ad valorem daties, but hope for free trade. The last feature is a flat footed adoption of the principle of the Freedom of the Public Lands, in limited quantities to actual settlers, and a re-striction of the monopoly of land. They hope and think it due to the character of the party that this long-deferred question should be pushed through through. ne struggle was here made for the floor, but Some struggle was nere made for the most, but at last Capt. Ryaders read the resolutions which accompanied the above report. Toey are, in substance, that the Constitution is sacred, and shall never be violated with Democratic sanction; that the Union is of paramount importance, that doubtful powers should not be exercised; that the Constitution, either exhibits are unphibits Slavery. stitution neither establishes nor prohibits Slavery; that the territories are State property, and are entitled to Governments, leaving domestic institu-

peared in The Tribune of yesterday.
Yours, very respectfully, N. P. WILLIS. bound to carry out the provisions of the Constitu-tion (Slave catching, we suppose, is meant); that California is entitled to admission as a State; that the efforts to induce Congress to interfere with slavery are reprobated; thanking the Senators and Representatives who support the Compromise; that they no for permanent union on principles of The Assault on N. P. Willis. To the Editor of The Tribune.

The tone of your remarks to-day in relation to the brutal attack upon Mr. Willis meets the approbation of every honorable and brave man. That

that they go for permanent union on principles of the party; that Congress be arged to dispose of the Slavery question before they adjourn; that the plan of Mr. Clay's Compromise is the best now before Congress; that the tariff of 1846 be advothe peace of the community is disturbed by such an outrage is bad enough, but it is still worse that an opportunity is thus afforded such men as the cated, with a view to final free trade and direct taxation; that free land to settlers is the great question of the age, and that this Convention free-ly and cordially adopt it. hangers on of Forrest to thrust before the public, through the newspapers, their names and their depraved notions of what belongs to the conduct and character of gentlemen. If they knew the

ly and cordially adopt it.

Questions of order now occupied some time.

Mr. Cochranthen read a minority report and resolutions. The chief point of difference were gone. lutions. The chief point of difference were general as regarded the Slavery question; he showed a disagreement between the report and the resolutions of the majority; he thought also that they played the part of the Lion at the feast of animals; that they demanded unqualified concessions. Mr. C.'s resolutions were opposed to the extension of Slavery to the Territories; that precedent had sanctioned the application of the restrictive power by Congress; and that California be admitted with her present Constitution and boundaries.

represent Constitution and boundaries.

The reports were then laid on the table, and the

further notice of it than to make it the subject of quarrel with His wife, and then comes to New York and selects as the object of a brutal attack the smallest and weakest person of all whom he has charged with similar injuries upon his domestic rights—and they are at least half a dozen—and making the attack, too, when attended by his friends, upon an unarmed and delicate person in anything but robust health, and entirely alone, is more than most gentlemen will be able to decide. If Mr. Forrest believes these charges against his wife, and possesses one spark of mapbood, why of ineligibility to be a member.

Mr. Orser offered a resolution to pledge each member to carry out the action of the Convention. This was opposed by Mr. Kennedy and others and advocated by Mr. Purdy. It was finally laid on the table, 19 to 22.

The Mr. Purdy. It was finally laid on the table, 19 to 22.

able, 19 to 22.

The Reports of the Committee were then called up, and we left just as the vote to take them up was passed. P. S. Nothing was done; a long difficulty ensued

as to a quorum; then it was proposed that the question be taken separately on the address of the majority first, and then on the resolutions finally. this morning, adjourned until next Wednesday at 8 o'clock, P. M.

AMMERICAN TRACT SOCIETY .- At the meeting of the Executive Committee on Monday last, it ap-22,425; grants for the same period 1,373,495 pages; issues from the Depository \$15,107; and the amount due on notes for printing paper was Letters requesting aid in various departments

of foreign printing operations, were read from the Secretary of the General Baptist Missionary Society, England; the Hon. Peter Browne, Copenha gen, Denmark; Col. Tronchin, of Geneva, Switzer land; Rev. Mr. Hamlen, of the American Mission in Turkey; Rev. Mr. Hume, of Bombay, India Rev. Mr Gunn, of the Lutheran Mission in India and Rev. Mr. Baldwin, of the Sandwich Islands.

The number of new Colporteurs commissioned since April 1, including Theological students for their vacations, and several, for the foreign emigrants, has been ninety-one.

The number of publications printed and issued deily everages more than 95 000. The circulation of the American Messenger is 164,000 monthly, exceeding by nearly one half the circulation of any other periodical in this country or in Europe. An edition in the German is also issued, numbering about 12,000 copies. Such enterprises as this So ciety prosecutes deserve steady and liberal support.

OLD ACQUAINTANCES IN MEXICO.-Looking over some late files of Mexican papers, we see that several Italian Artists who have hitherto graced the board at Palmo's or the Astor-place, are now successfully performing in that city. The company is under the direction of Antonio Barili, who leads the orchestra and plays the first violin-the prima donna is Mrs. Barili Thorne; the tenor, Arnaldi; the barrytone, Tafanelli; the bass, Vattellina -They have brought out Verdi's Ernani in a degree of perfection that quite delights the critics; the finale to the Third Act is regularly encored in Mexico as well as in New-York. Some Mexican fault-finders complain, however, that there is a want of unity in the performance at the beginning and of dramatic energy at the end, but that does not seem to be the general opinion.

Fine tart of Candy Hook. Over 8,000 hab ... ere caught by the passengers on board the Buffalo yeaterday. She runs every day except Saturdays. Fare

BOARD OF EDUCATION .- This Board met last evening, and proceeded to the election of a Clerk. Mr. Fellows and Mr. Gilbert were put in nomingtion. They ranged 15 and 14, and changed but little till the thirteenth ballot, when Mr. Gilbert re-

ceived 19, the requisite number. A vote of thanks was passed to Mr. Fellows for his services while Clerk.

A Committee was elected for the Free Academy: Mossrs. Hinckney, Curey, King, Bradish and Towle. The various Standing Committees were

Some little additional business was done, and the Beard adjourned to Wednesday next.

PRICE TWO CENTS.

under the instruction of Major C. G. Taffe, a veteran cavalry officer.

PUBLIC SCHOOL No. 8 .- The annual exhibition of Public School No. 8, located in Middagh, between Henry and Hicks sts. takes place to morrow afternoon, at 11 o'clock.

CONCERT .- The pupils of the New-York Institution for the Blind, will give a Concert at the Plymouth Church (Dr. Beecher's,) this evening. They are desirous of procuring a new piano, and the funds received on this occason, are to be devoted to that purpose.

DEAD BODY FOUND .- An inquest was held on Wednesday last upon the body of an unknown man found on the beach near Rockaway. The deceased appeared to have been in the water a long time, being very much decayed, and the flesh all gone from his face and hands; a small part of the whiskers, of a light sandy color, remained on the face; had on when found two red flannel shirts, red flannel drawers, dark mixed pantaloons, and pegof paper found in his watch pocket, with the following words upon it, which may possibly lead to his identity: "Lydia Transbury, (or Sansbury,) at Mr. Sedgwick's, 275 High at. Snodich," and on the opposite side, "Ruth Transbury, Great Jones at." The deceased is supposed to be one of the crew of the schooner Isabel, which expisized some time in February last. Verdict of the Jury, "Death from causes unknown."

LABOR MOVEMENTS.

CITY INDUSTRIAL COUNCIL .- The Committee to prepare rules of order for the government of the Deceates to the Congress of Workingmen now sitting in this City as the Central Commission of the various Trade Benevolent, Protective and As. sociative Unions of our City, met last evening at the Grand-st. Hali. The greatest harmony and good feeling prevailed. Mr. P. J. Downey pre, sided. The whole Committee were present, also several members of the Committee of Thirteen on Resolutions, with a few Delegates in addition from various trades. The Constitution for the reg-ulation of the Workingmen would do honor to any legislative body. It is quite a moderate produc-tion, and breifly sets forth the object of the convening of the Industrials of our City in a Conven-tion at the present time. We trust no Delegate will fail to attend the Industrial Council this even-ing and hear the Constitution read, and see it adopted. The Council meets at the Grandat. Hall shortly after 7 o'clock.

JOURNEYMEN UPHOLSTERERS' SOCIETY .- The regular meeting of the Protective Association of this Trade, was held at Tuomey's last evening. Nominations were made for officers for the ensuing six months, and two additional Delegates sent to the Industrial Council, which meets this evening at the Grand-st. Hall, Messrs. Hoyt & Cox. Initiathe Grand-st. Hill, Measra. Holy & Cox. Inflation fee \$2, and monthly dues 25 cents. The Coastitution and By-Laws have been printed in a very handsome manner, and have been pretty generally circulated among the members. We have not room to give a synopsis of it at present.

The Silversmiths met at Mechanics' Hall, Hester at last night, and adopted their Constitution, finally. The Society invites the cooperation of all the Workingmen engaged in the different branches of the business.

TAILORS.-The Journeymen Tailors had a very large and enthusiastic meeting at Garrich's Sixth Ward Hotel, corner of Center and Duane sts. last night, and have resolved to meet weekly at the same place every Wednesday evening.

THE LITHOGRAPHIC PRINTERS met at Garrick's, corner of Center and Duane sts. last evening, and, after transacting considerable business, adjourned at an early hour. This Society had on a previous occasion chosen Delegates to the City Industria Council, which meets this evening at the Grand-st Hall, and is thoroughly in favor of Labor Reform.

THE GERMAN CIGAR-MAKERS mot last night, Mr. FELDSER Chairman. New members were re ceived and the Constitution of the Central Com-

Why don't the German Cigar-Makenson operate with their American brethren and join into one Society? THE ESTABLISHMENT OF A JOINT STOCK BREWE.

RY of the united Inn Keepers of New-York was resolved upon yesterday afternoon at Staberford's, Beekman st; 400 shares at \$25 each to be sub-scribed by the members, which will make a capital stock of \$10,000.

stock of \$10,000.

For Laborers' Union Benevolent Society.—
Waerow, at a general meeting of the above Society, held
at the Hermitage Hall, corner of Houston and Allen sts.
on Thursday evening, 13th inst. to take action ag inst such
besses as do deny the Laborers nine shillings per day for
ten hours hard labor.

Reselect That a committee of four be appointed to wait
on the Boss Masons of the City of New York to ascertain
the rate of wages they are paying their Laborers.

The gentlemen named below having been waited upon
by the Committee they report as follows The Committee
consists of, 1st Division, P. Dillon; 2d, M. Carr; 3d, P.
Smith; 4th, J. Algoline.

Earrs of Wages.

RATES OF WAGES.
Shillings Atel Harker..... George P. McNight. John Bennet... Theodore Whitlock. John T. Alles... Raven Wood... Osien & Caid.
Christy & Volce.
Thomas C. Smith,
Mr. Gannon.
Mr. Mooney.
Mr. Waucet & Co.
Mr. Curus.
Mr. Hillard.
Mr. Algoars. Owens & Kellerendon Mr. Hillard
Smith Woodruff Mr. Algoars
Richardson Mr. Algoars
Returns of wages so far as has been waited upon. It*

Blight of Industry by bad Legislation. - The Providence Journal of the 18th

We reported yesterday the sale of the Woonas-quetucket Print Works, erected in 1844 at an ex-pense of \$175,000, enlarged and improved in 1848 at an expense of \$40,000, and sold last week for at an expense of \$30,200. These works are well situated, well constructed, and in all respects, we believe, suited to the successful prosecution of the business. We will be successful prosecution of the business. know of no reason why the printing business may not be as well carried on at these works as at any not be as well carried on at these works as at any niter place in the country. The loss in the manu-facturing business and the depreciation of manufac-turing property, within the last lew years, has been very great; and unless there be some favorable change, either in the cost of production or in the price of the manufactured article, we do not see how the business is to be carried on. There is no bow the business is to be carried on the price of the raw material, and the only chance of competing successfully with the English manufacturers is in the reduction of the cost of labor.

But as our revenue system is in theory, it is still the reduction of the cost of t

worse in practice. An honest enforcement of the advalorem plan seems to be wholly impracticable in the face of the facilities and temptations to frat been a bye word for more than one generation and never deserved it more than now. False in voices, one invoice for the custom house and anoth

er for the counting bonse, one to away by, and another to sell by, have long been a matter of course,—and this practice has almost driven the benest American importer out of the market, and is fast driving the American manufacturer out of the market also. And this is applicable not to the cotton manufacturers alone, but to the iron manufacturer, and to many other kinds of business.

There are those who think that business is flour ishing and that the country is prosperous under the present tariff. We know that there is activity in some departments of business, and that there is appearance of prosperity in many, but if we are not greatly ustaken this activity is temporary and unsubtantial and these appearances are delusive. We know that the great branches of business in which the people of this section are interested were never soffering under so great a depression; and unless relief shall come from some quarter we do not see how they can be amatined. and unless relief shall come from some quarter we do not see how they can be sustained.

COAL TRADE OF THE OHIO — The amount of coal taken from the mines on the Ohio and its tributaries is estimated to exceed 35,000,000 of bushels. This coats the consumers two and a half millions of dollars or more. The yearly consumption of New Orleans is about 8,000,000 bushels, and is of New Orleans is about 8 000,000 bushels, and is increasing at the rate of 33 per cent per annum. The average increase of consumption in the West is estimated at 25 per cent a year. Lieut. Maury, who has given considerable attention to the subject predicts, that should a canal or railway be constructed across the Isthmus of Panama, in years after the completion of either, the demand for Ohio river cost on the coast of the Pacific will be equal to 80,000,000 of bushels a year. No coal has been discovered from Cape Horn to the mouth of the Columbia. The Panama and San Francisco steamers, now use Pennsylvania and Liverpool coal at \$30 a tun. The Ocean steamers, from New-York, touching at New-Orleans, are great consu-York, touching at New Orleans, are great consumers, taking in 25,000 bushels a trip. [Cin. Gaz.

Post-Office-Mulls Close.

Summer Arrangement. THE GREAT NORTHERN MAIL, via albany and Bushio, to Detroit, Chengo, lows and Monresota Territories, is closed at 4 P.M. daily (except Studies) on which day it editions at 18 p.M. If by the mail is for warded all matter for Albany and the West, all the offices on the Canal and on the Hailroad and their dependences, between Albany and Bushiolo the Columbia of Crawford and Aris, in Penscy's man, the Canadian on the Morrisoning on and adjacent to Lake Kine, the northern Countries in Indiana and Blance's and for the Alban, main for efforces in the Countries of Clinton. Kanes, Franklin.

Countries, in Vermont, are chosed daily at a vicine P.M. (except Sundays.

Extra Mulls for Allmay, Bullain, Calekill, Fishkall Landing, Hudmen, Northergh, Foundakespane, Troy, West Point, and the principal
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Hudson are closed daily, at 5 closek P.M. entered (Smalay,) and forwarded by the Hudson River Reidmad, via Poughanesse,
The Krie Radirund Mail, via Piermanet to Singhampton, Owage, and
Corming, in closed daily, (extrect Sunday,) at 8 o'closek, A.M. taking
small matter figs the Countries of Alleghany, Broome, Chessang, Chenange, Cortland, Delineare, Green, Livingston, Orsage, Recknant, Steriben, Sulfran, Togg, Tompkin, and Unter, in this State;
and the Countries of Bradford, Liviners, McKein, Pike, Peater, Suguchamm, Tigg, Watren, and Wayne, in Pennsylvania.

Extra Mails are made up daily for the principal offices on the fine of
the state of the Countries of Mails and Tomola ales, for Geneva;
The Harley Radiroud to Dover, N. Y. Lakes mail matter for all offiteers of Accept P.M.

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The Louis Inland Rudmont Mail, via Jamaica to Greenport, supply-

ces between this also soverey and by a Jamaica to Greenport, empty The Long Island Radroud Mail, via Jamaica to Greenport, empty The Long Island cost of Jamaica, daily, (except Sanday) at the Island cost of Jamaica, daily, (except Sanday) at O clock A.M.

A Mail for Brooklyn, two-wduly, closes at 7% A.M. and 3% P.M.

Blask for Newtown, Flishing, Astoria, New Cirecht and Fort Hamil-or, daily, (except Studdy,) at 2 P.M.

Mails for Williamsburgh, L. L. Chow daily, at 5% A. M. and 5 o'clock

Mails for all the offices on States Island daily (strong) Studiedy at the point of the AM. I Robinson Valley and Roseville, Taesdays and Fridays at 9th o clock A.M.

This of KEAT EAST ERS, MAIL, to Boston and the Kasters States, and for the Botton Previous, by steambest, to Normich, Conn. close daily (except Studies) at 3 o'clock, P.M. when the stamboshire, Massachusett, and Verment, by steambest, to Normich, Conn. close daily (except Studies) at 3 o'clock, P.M. when the stambosh leave at 4 r.M. and at 3 p.M. when her deambosts leave at 6 o'clock, and at 6 o'clock F.M. when her deambosts leave at 7 M. and at 3 p.M. when her deambosts leave at 6 o'clock, and at 6 o'clock and the states of the s

Mail.* Mails are sent by the route to Jersey City, Newark, Elizabethkows, Rahway, Faterson, Morristown, New Britanwick, Princeton, Treat ton, Bergen, Orange, Mailson, Camben and Burlington.
The Southern Way Mail, ministing all offices on the fine of the rainout to Philadelphia, and their dependencies, embracing nearly all the offices in New Jersey bying North and West of said ruiread, together with the offices in New Jersey bying North and West of said ruiread, together with the offices in the counties of Worming, Carbin, Northampton and Monroe, in Pennsylvania, duily, (except, Sunday?) at 7 o'clinck A.M.

A M. A Mail for Hokoken on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 11 A.M. A Mail for Huckensack (including Hoboxen) on Monday, Wednesday and Frields, at 2 o'clock F.M.

The Mail for Freehold and other offices in Mondouth Gensky, N. J. by etemborat, via Keyport and Middletowa, closes daily (except Suday,) at 13g o'clock F.M.

A Mail for Sounceville, via Elizabethtowa, includes all offices on the railroad to Easton, and closes at 7 A.M.

DAILY TRIBUNE is regularly delivered to subscribers in all parts of the city at 65 cents per month. Those who wish to be served with it will please leave their names at the Bookstore of W. B. Zleber, who is our Agent for that

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN. XXVth Annual Exhibition.

In looking about the Exhibition your attention is now and then arrested by some beautiful or forcible were once exhibited by THOMAS COLE. Since his decease no one has appeared in the ranks to fill his place, no one in whom the intellectual imagination so rises in superiority to merely mecha or at best sentimental qualities. In his works there was thought always refined, strengthened and broadened by power of imagination, and in standing before them the observer felt and understood the fullness of that quality, not only in the tenderness and delicacy of the distances, the sweeping lines of grandeur that defined the mountains as they rose and fell in boldness, or vaguely melted into the clouds and sky, not only in the rich foliage of the trees and vegetation everywhere luxuriant, in the masses of deep brown shadows, the lights, the brilliant bues of yellow and green, but quite as much in the choice of subjects and in all the artistic means employed in their representation. We are by no means among the number of such as consider Mr. Cole's works faultless; but yet their author combined to so great a degree the endowments of intellect and imagination with a broad and generous comprehension of nature, that we believe his to have been a rare and inestimable gentus whose loss is long to be immented by the lovers of genuiue art

But while we regret that he is no longer among us, we may enjoy the productions of some of his fellow-laborers, prominent among whom is Mr. A. B. DURAND. His principal picture in the Exhibi tion is No. 138, "Thanntopsis." It is characterized by all his usual peculiarities except the; there is not so much of literal nature in it as may be found in most of his works. S ill though none of the objects it contains are particularly like Nature, the resemblances are perhaps sufficiently close for the subject. Its aim is the ideal, the grand, the sublime, the highly moral, in contradistinction to the natural, simple, familiar, pleasing. Were the subject of the latter character we should insist upon more exact imitation of natural objects, but as it belongs to the former its merits must be determined by its own standard alone. Let us then, measure it by

As a landscape composition it has many beautiful and pleasing qualities. Toere is a quietude and gentleness throughout the picture, arising from delicacy of composition and an almost timid manper of execution, that awaken in the mind trains of thought which south and saider, till they become lost in sentimentality. Had we to consider merely as a landscape with no particular title, passing over the composition which in that case would be well enough, there is in it an absence of knowledge as to the power of those pigments that are commonly in use, which would render it disagreesbly feeble were it seen by the side of any rork of force, or were it compared with nature. However, there are minds that appreciate and do light in such a sort of telugs and for them it con tains all that is needful.

It was unfortunate to connect this pictore with the poem of Bryant, doubtless his strongest and most thoughtful composition, and fraught from first to last with images which suggest a solem gran-

the action of the South to restore the States to their native soil in Africa, arguing that God may have in view, by the institution of United States Stavery, the final freedom and emascipation of the